

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 15. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1848.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the **KENTUCKY GAZETTE**, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of **JOHN NORVELL & CO.** is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the **Kentucky Gazette**, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to **J. NORVELL**, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,  
F. BRADFORD, JR.,

Lexington, Feb. 27—4f.

**LUB'D. B. SMITH & CO.**

ARE OPENING A

**GROCERY STORE,**

In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.

Where they will keep a constant supply of

**FLOUR,**

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

**COR MEAL & BRAN,**

FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES, Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given. They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1848.—4f.

## AUCTION OFFICE.

**Jeremiah Neave & Son,**

Inform their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDISE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—4f.

## GRAND LOTTERY.

**\$70,000 HIGH ST PRIZE,**

AND ONLY 10,000 TICKETS.

Authorized by the states of

**New York & New Jersey,**

FOR THE MILFORD & OREGON ROAD.

The drawing positively to commence on 5th May.

SCHEMES.

1 Prize of—70,000 DOLLARS

100 of—10,000 DOLLARS

200 of—5,000 DOLLARS

100 of—1,000 DOLLARS

100 of—500 DOLLARS

140 of—100 DOLLARS

3200 of—30 DOLLARS

Only 10,000 Tickets—Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

The whole to be drawn in 20 drawings.

**Whole Tickets, 35 Dollars,**

Half Tickets \$17 50 Eighth of Tickets 4 50

Quarter—9 Sixteenth—2 25

FOR SALE BY

**G. & R. WAITE,**

54, Maiden Lane, New York,

(PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS)

Where orders with Bank Notes enclosed will be punctually attended to by return of mail. Those who may be so fortunate as to draw prizes, will be informed of the same as soon as drawn, and will be paid in any manner they please, either by drafts a sight on G. & R. WAITE, for the amount, or they will pay them in United States Bank Notes.

All Lottery transactions will be attended to with the same promptitude with which their offices have been distinguished for twenty years past.

All Prizes in other Lotteries, taken in payment, except those of the Third Class Pennsylvania Grand "State Lottery," as it was erroneously called, which was one whole year drawing in Philadelphia, and the prizes yet remain unpaid.

New York, March 4—27—4f.

## Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday the 21st instant, on the road leading from Lexington to Winters' Mill, a small **RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK**, with the owner's name therein, and upwards of FIFTY DOLLARS in Bank Notes. Any person finding the same, and returning it to James Graves, in Lexington, with the money, or to the owner, living 6 miles from Lexington, on Winters' Mill road, shall receive the above reward.

SAMUEL GRAVES.

March 27, 1848—3f.

## GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture. They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by **Thompson, Page & Baker**, of Pittsburgh, Lexington, Jan. 31—4f.

## Female Academy.

At the instance of some of my friends and patrons of my institution, whose opinion I feel myself bound to regard with deference, I have been induced to dispense for the present, with instituting the Fourth Class, mentioned in my advertisement, dated the 13th of March, 1848, and have concluded to make the terms of tuition 6 and 8 dollars per quarter, in the other classes.—Such parents as choose, may have their children instructed in MUSIC and PAINTING, in the Academy, by Mrs. Barker. Music at \$6 and Painting at \$18 per quarter.

In my Lancasterian School, I have yet room for a few more pupils, both in the male and female departments, where every attention shall be paid to their improvement and morals.

Terms as usual, four dollars per quarter.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

March 27—4f.

INASMUCH as the Lancasterian System of Practical Education, in judicious hands, has proved itself superior to any other yet presented to the world, and indeed "created a new era in education," I have had printed at considerable expense, materials for instituting about 20 schools, for the benefit of this state; which will be sold on reasonable terms to teachers qualified to conduct Lancasterian Schools. J. P. A.

## STAGE OFFICE.

Lexington, March 23d. 1848.

THE proprietor of the **LINE OF STAGES** from Lexington to Louisville, and from Lexington to Maysville, informs the public that they will commence running this week.

March 27.—3f.

## LAW OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF

**BARR & SHANNON,**

With a view to practise law in the courts of Fayette. Their office will be kept on Limestone street near Mr. Keen's, late Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, where they can at all times be consulted, unless when attending said courts. Those who employ them will in all cases obtain the counsel and efforts of both; and may be assured that all business committed to their care will be discharged promptly and punctually. All letters addressed to the firm, on business connected with their profession, will be duly attended to.

THOMAS T. BARR,  
GEORGE SHANNON.

Lexington, March 27—4f.

## Alex. Parker & Son,

Have just imported from PHILADELPHIA, in addition to their former assortment,

AND ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR STORE,

On Main st. Lexington, opposite the Court House,

The best superfine and coarse

**BROAD CLOTHS,** assorted

superfine and coarse Casimeres

Vestings and Stockings

Bombazetts and Bombazeens

Satinets and Casinetts

Fine and coarse Flannels

Jeans and India Nankeens

Seawater and Gingham

Bedtickings and Shambreys

Steam Loom and Irish Shirting Muslins

India and Domestic Cottons

Calicoes and Checks, assorted

Plain Cambric and Jaconet Muslins

Satin striped Cambric Jaconet do.

Mull Mull and Book do.

Plain and Figured Leno do.

4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linen

Irish Sheetings and Napers

Wide and narrow Dimities

Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, assorted

Silk and Cotton Shawls, do.

Satins, Lutescings, and India Camlets

Levantes and Mantuas

Silk and Cotton Bandanna Hdkfs.

Silk, Kid, and Cotton Gloves

Canton and Italian Crapes

Plain and Figured Ribbons, assorted

Super and coarse Bolting Cloth, of the best quality

Best black and colored Morocco Slippers

Best colored and black Morocco Slippers with heels

Best Morocco Monroe Shoes, with heels

Best do. fringed do. do.

Best white Kid Slippers

Best black do. do.

Best Ladies Russian Calfskin Slippers

Tea and Table China, in sets

Liverpool China Plates assorted

Liverpool and India Cups and Saucers

Queensware, assorted

Hardware and Cutlery, assorted

Best Imperial and Hyson Teas

Best Coffee and Leaf Sugar

Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon & Mace

Coppers, Allum and Indigo

Figs and Raisins

Best Madeira and Tenerife Wines

Best 4th proof French Brandy

Best Holland Gin

Which will be sold by Wholesale or Retail, on the very lowest terms for cash, or approved negotiable paper, on short credit.

ALSO—Received a quantity of

**LUMP SUGAR,**

To sell on commission by the hoghead or barrel, at cost and carriage, for Cash or approved negotiable paper, at 2, 3 and 4 months.

March 27—4f.

## Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC, Professor of Dancing, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that on Friday, the 3d April next, he will recommence at his own Ball Room, a new and the last quarter of dancing in this place; when he proposes teaching his pupils the Art of Dancing, in all its various parts, with new and fashionable Collocations, just received. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to

JOHN DARRAC.

N. B.—He takes this opportunity of requesting all those who are indebted to him, on any account, to come forward and make immediate payment.

March 27—4f.

## WILLIAM ROSS

INFORMS his customers and the public generally that he has just received at his old stand, nearly opposite the Public Square, on Short street, a large and elegant assortment of

**SHOES,**

OF ALL SIZES, AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS.

Which he intends selling as low as they can be purchased in the state, for cash.

Men's Boots

Boys' do

Children's do

Men's fine shoes, broad straps

Boys' do do

Men's coarse shoes, broad straps

Boys' do do

Children's calf-skin booties

Do do do with straps

Ladies Morocco booties

Misses do do

Children's do do

Do do do with straps

Ladies white kid

Ladies Morocco, with heels and broad straps

Do do do with heels and broad straps

Do do do with heels and shoe bottoms

Do leather slippers, broad straps

Morocco skins, white wetting skins

Morocco hats, boot cords and boot straps

Heel ball, Russia bristles, blacking ball and Shoe brushes.

ALSO—

**GROCERIES,**

CONSISTING OF

Madeira, Sherry,

Malaga, Claret,

Port and White

French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits

Holland Gin, and good old Whiskey

Imperial, Young & Old Hyson

Coffee, Chocolate

Loaf, Lump & Brown

Raisins, Almonds and Prunes

Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs

Allspice, Pepper and Mustard

Cinnamon and Ginger

Indigo, Madder and Allum

Bristles, Coppers, Glue and Rosin

Lancaster Rappee Snuff, No. 1

Spanish and Common Cigars

Cheering and Smoking Tobacco

Hair Combs and Shaving Soap

Mackerel, Shad, Cod fish, Scotch and Pickled

Herrings

Coffee Mills, Bed cords and Plough Lines

A few barrels Flax seed Oil,

Trunks, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

April 3—4f.

## State of Kentucky,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.

FEBRUARY TERM 1848.

George Hay, Complainant,

AGAINST

James McKinsy, Defs.

J. S. Garrison and

William Robinson, Defs.

This day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant McKinsy is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, therefore on the motion of the complainant it is ordered that unless said defendant McKinsy do appear here on or before the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington, for eight weeks successively according law.

A Copy—Test,

Feb. 20.—8w.

THOS. BODLEY, c. r. c. c.

April 3—4f.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT Absalom Bainbridge's sale money

will become due, on the 15th of this month.

All those indebted to him, are requested to come forward on that day, at my house, adjoining the place of sale, and pay off their notes, as no further indulgence can be given.

DAN'L SPURR.

April 3—4f.

N. B. None but Kentucky money or silver will be received.

D. S.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP by Benjamin Blackford, living

one half mile north end of Nicholasville,

one Dark Bay Mare, about 8 years old, star in her forehead, some saddle spots, one knee

crooked—appraised to one dollar, January the twelfth, 1848.

JOHN DOWNING, J. P.

April 3—4f.

JOHN STICKNEY,

HA—FOR SALE,

CLEAN FLAX SEED, suitable for sowing—

Grass Seed, Sugar, Coffee, Fourth Proof Jamaica

Spirits, Madeira Wine, Shad, Coppers,

Dye woods, Shaker's-made Shoes, Horse Col-

lars, Trace Ropes and Chains, Brushes of every

kind, Paints of every description, among which

are 100 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in

oil, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown,

Whiting, Lamp-black, Gun Powder, Shot,

Lead, &c.

ALSO—

Flax Seed Oil, by the barrel or retail,

Together with a great variety of articles too

many to enumerate, on very low terms, at his

store on Short street.

April 3—4f.

ALLUVION MILLS

AND

**BAKE HOUSE.**

THESE MILLS are now in full operation,

doing very handsome work. Any quantity

of Flour of the first quality, may be had at

any time, by the barrel or small quantity.

Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$5

Fine do do 5 25

Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50

Shorts, per bushel, 0 17

Bran, per ditto, 0 12

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Is also carried on together with the Mills,

where every quantity of BREAD may be had

of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crack-

ers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Breads.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

April 3—4f.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

March 16, 1848.

The amount of Bank Notes, Post Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange and Checks, (saved and recovered from the robbery of the mail of the 11th) is about ninety thousand dollars, and now in possession of the General Post Office. As soon as the mutilated fragments of the addresses and envelopes can be arranged, with their proper contents, they will be forwarded by mail, as originally designed.

A descriptive schedule of the whole will be immediately published, and transmitted to the several sections of the United States, for the information of those concerned.

Notices were immediately issued to the Banks, merchants and others in Philadelphia, of the robbery; and an express dispatched to New-York, to guard against the payment or acceptance of drafts, checks or



# CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

## NEUTRALITY.

The House having gone into committee of the whole on the bill in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned (to enact into one, with amendments, the several acts heretofore passed to enforce the neutral obligations of the United States).

Mr. FORSYTH rose in explanation of the views of the committee of foreign relations in proposing this bill, which was the result of the general enquiry into the various existing acts on this subject which had been referred to them, and which it was presumed answered the intentions of the House in directing the enquiry. Mr. F. briefly recapitulated the history of the several laws passed on this subject, from the act of 1794, rendered necessary by the French revolution and the want of sufficient power in the Executive to enforce on our citizens the observance of neutrality, down to the act of the last session; and concluded by explaining the amendment which the committee had deemed necessary to the strict impartiality of the provisions of the general bill they had reported.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of L., after submitting his reasons for disputing the propriety of the former acts; for believing that the provisions of the present bill exceeded the obligations imposed on us by a just regard to neutral duties, and went further than the neutral acts of any other nation—moved, first, to strike out the following proviso:

"That if any person so enlisted, shall, within thirty days after such enlistment, voluntarily discover upon oath to some justice of the peace, or other civil magistrate, the person or persons by whom he was so enlisted, so as that he or they may be apprehended or convicted of the said offence, such person so discovering the offender or offenders, shall be indemnified from the penalty prescribed by this act."

This motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. CLAY offered some general remarks on the offensive nature of the bill, which, he said, instead of an act to enforce neutrality, ought to be entitled, an act for the benefit of his majesty the king of Spain. He also expressed his unwillingness thus to be called on to re-enact laws already in force, of which he did not wish to have now the labor of investigating their principles, or the responsibility if wrong, of renovating and participating in them. Sufficient, he thought, for the day, was the evil thereof; and he was sorry the committee had not contented itself with bringing forward some original proposition, without hunting out and bringing up for re-enactment all the old laws heretofore passed on the subject. There was a great difference between suffering acts to remain un repealed, and bringing them up for re-enactment, and he gave notice, that, after this bill should be made as perfect as its friends could make it, he should submit a single proposition to leave the act of 1794 in force, and to repeal the acts of 1797 and of 1817. Mr. C. concluded by moving to strike out of the 2d section the words "which make it penal for a person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered," in the service of any foreign prince or state, &c.

Mr. FORSYTH opposed the motion, and observed, that after the great labor which the committee had undertaken on this subject, at the instance of the Speaker (Mr. Clay) they had some reason to complain of his remarks on the course they had taken. A general enquiry into the subject and revision of the acts, had been referred to them, and the committee had found it easier and better to amend and bring into one general bill all the acts, than to adopt any other course. Mr. F. said, that, so far from operating unfairly against the cause of the patriots, this bill removed certain provisions of the act of 1797, which bore exclusively on that cause, denouncing the severest penalties against those of our citizens who aid them, which this bill would render equal and impartial. Mr. F. adduced some arguments to shew the propriety of retaining the provision moved to be stricken out; but,

After some conversation between Mr. Clay and Mr. Forsyth, the question was taken, and Mr. Clay's motion agreed to without a count.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Lou., objected to the penalties proposed by the bill, as unreasonably severe, and, instead of a fine of 10,000 dollars and 10 years imprisonment, which the judge might, at his discretion, impose on the offender—moved to substitute 2000 dollars and 3 years.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Forsyth, Smith, of Maryland, Livermore, and Rhea, and supported by Messrs. Robertson, of Louisiana, Claiborne and Ball.

The question being divided—the motion to reduce the fine was negatived—ayes 40; and the motion to reduce the limit of imprisonment was carried; 62 to 60.

Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the section so as to leave it to the discretion of the Judge to inflict both fine and imprisonment, or one only, instead of being obliged, as the bill stood, to impose both, if either. Negatived, ayes 55.

Mr. HERRICK moved to reduce the fine to 5000 dollars, which was also negatived.

After some other unsuccessful motions of minor importance,

Mr. FORSYTH moved to strike from the third section the provision which makes it penal for any citizen to fit out or

arm, without the jurisdiction of the United States, any ship or vessel with intent to commit hostilities upon the citizens or subjects of a friendly state—leaving in this section only the provisions against such citizens of the United States as shall, beyond our jurisdiction, fit out vessels to commit hostilities against the citizens of the United States.

This motion produced a good deal of debate, principally on the expediency of striking out the whole section, and on the impropriety of still retaining a feature in the bill which would admit the possibility of a crime so monstrous and improbable as that of citizens going abroad to commence war upon the citizens and commerce of their own country, and which, even if committed, would be punishable either as treason or piracy.

Messieurs Clay, Robertson, Forsyth, Smith, of Maryland, and Pitkin, joined in the discussion; but, before any question was taken, the committee rose; and The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1818.

Sketch of what took place on the bill to amend the several acts for sustaining the neutral relations of the United States.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned."

A motion (made yesterday) to amend the fourth section of the bill, was now agreed to—the effect of which was to confine the provisions of that section to the punishment of any citizens of the United States who should fit out vessels to cruise against the commerce of the United States, leaving out what related to the commerce of foreign nations.

Mr. CLAY rose to propose an amendment he had before indicated. Amended as it had been, Mr. C. said he had no objection to retaining the fourth section; but moved to strike out all the remainder of the bill, except so much as retains the provisions of the act of 1794, and repeals the acts of 1797 and 1817; the simple effect of which amendment would be to repeal the act of 1797 and that of 1817. In the propriety of repealing the act of 1797, he understood the chairman of the committee to concur—of course, then, it would only be necessary to show, that the act of the last session ought to be repealed; and that it goes beyond any neutral duty we owe. In the threshold of this discussion, Mr. C. said he confessed, he did not like much the origin of that act. There had been some disclosures, not in an official form, but in such a shape as to entitle them to credence, that shewed that act to have been the result of a *teasing* on the part of foreign agents in this country, which he regretted to have seen. But, from whatever source it sprung, if it was an act necessary to preserve the neutral relations of the country, Mr. C. said it ought to be retained. But this he denied. The act was predicated on the ground that the existing provisions did not reach the case of the war now raging between Spain and the South American Provinces. In its provisions it went beyond the obligations of the United States to other powers, and that part of it was unprecedented in any nation, which compelled citizens of the United States to give bonds not to commit acts without the jurisdiction of the United States, which it is the business of foreign nations, and not of this government, to guard against. Does the act of 1794, said Mr. C. embrace the case of the Spanish Patriots? That was the question, and it was not worth while to disguise it. If St. Domingo was not included, as had been said, in the act of 1794, it would not follow that that act did not embrace the case of the Spanish patriots. What was the condition of Saint Domingo? Had the Executive of the United States ever acknowledged, in regard to that war, that it was a *civil war*, respecting which the United States stood in a neutral relation? No such acknowledgment, he said, had ever been made, in respect to the war in that island, as had been expressly made by the Executive, in regard to the war in South America, that it was a *civil war*. And, when the Courts came to apply the law to the cases before them, having the decision of the Executive to guide them, they must decide that the law of 1794 is applicable to both parties. The act of 1817, consequently, was wholly unnecessary to the object for which it was avowedly enacted, and was one of superfluous legislation. Mr. C. said he recollected with pleasure that he gave his negative to it; that every member from the state of which he was a Representative, did the same. He recollected that 63 members of that part of this House, with whom it had been, and would always be, his pride and pleasure to act, had recorded their votes against it. The voice of the country had since pronounced its doom, and left for Congress nothing to do but to repeal the act. Disguise it as you will, said he, the world has seen the act in its true character; has regarded it as a measure calculated to affect the struggle going on in the South, and discovered that, however neutral in its language, its bearing was altogether against the cause of the Patriots. How, asked he, is that war now carried on? But for the supplies drawn from this country through Havana for sustaining the army of Morillo, this modern Alva, whose career is characterized by all the enormities which have consigned to perpetual infamy the name of his great prototype—but for the supplies drawn through Havana, whose port is open to us only for the sake of those supplies, General Morillo could not have supported his army. This fact he had from the highest authority, from the commander of one of our national vessels who had been on a cruise in that quarter, and had received it from the lips of Morillo himself. It becomes us,

Mr. C. said, really and bona fide to perform our neutral obligations. He had seen and heard of circumstances respecting this subject, humiliating in the extreme. He had been told, for instance, that in the case lately argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, of some of those individuals tried in the Court of the United States at Boston, not only was the attorney general ready at his post, as he should be, to attend to it, but the attorney for the Massachusetts district was there to argue it also; and not satisfied with this, a foreign agent was seen attending the court, to see probably that nothing was omitted—and not even a poor Amicus Curia was there to speak for the accused. Such was the state of the case, that the humanity of the attorney general had interposed, and induced that highly meritorious officer to make some suggestions favorable to those individuals. Was there a man in this country, Mr. C. asked, who did not feel his conscience reproach him for that transaction?

The act of 1797 being given up on all hands, and the act of 1817 being, as he thought he had shewn, unnecessary, he hoped his motion would prevail. If, however, contrary to his belief, the house should decide that the act of 1794 did not cover the case of the existing civil war, and the act of 1817 should be thought necessary to bring it within the provisions of the act of 1794, Mr. C. said he should, in that event, submit another proposition to amend the bill, predicated on the idea that some provision was necessary in addition to the act of 1794.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## Our Relations with Spain.

On Saturday the President communicated to the House of Representatives, a complete view of the state of our Relations with Spain, up to this date.

The Message and the Report of the Secretary of State are as follows.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, and of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February last, I lay before Congress a report of the Secretary of State, and the papers referred to in it, respecting the negotiation with the Government of Spain. To explain fully the nature of the differences between the United States and Spain, and the conduct of the parties, it has been found necessary to go back to an early epoch. The recent correspondence, with the documents accompanying it, will give a full view of the whole subject, and place the conduct of the U. States, in every stage, and under every circumstance, for justice, moderation, and a firm adherence to their rights, on the high and honorable ground, which it has invariably sustained.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 14th, 1818.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
March 14th, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom have been referred the resolutions of the Senate of 16th December, and of the House of Representatives of 24th February last, has the honor of submitting to the President the correspondence between this Department and the Spanish Minister residing here, since he received the last instructions of his government to renew the negotiation which, at the time of the last communication to Congress, was suspended by the insufficiency of his powers. These Documents will shew the present state of the relations between the two governments.

As in the remonstrance by Mr. de Onis of the 6th of December, against the occupation by the United States of Amelia Island, he refers to a previous communication from him, denouncing the expedition of Sir Gregor McGregor against that place, his note of 9th July, being the paper thus referred to, is added to the papers now transmitted. Its date, when compared with that of the occupation of Amelia by McGregor, will shew that it was written ten days after that event; and the contents of his note of 6th Dec. shew that measures were taken by the competent authorities of the U. S. to arrest McGregor as soon as the unlawfulness of his proceedings within our jurisdiction had been made known to them by legal evidence, although he was beyond the reach of the process before it could be served upon his person. The tardiness of Mr. Onis's remonstrance is of itself a decisive vindication of the Magistrates of the United States against any imputation of neglect to enforce the laws; for, if the Spanish Minister himself had no evidence of the project of McGregor, sufficient to warrant him in addressing a note upon the subject to this Department, until ten days after it had been accomplished, it cannot be supposed that officers, whose authority to act commenced only at the moment of the actual violation of the laws, and who could be justified only by clear and explicit evidence of the facts in proof of such violation, should have been apprized of the necessity of their interposition in time to make it effectual before the person accused had departed from this country.

As, in the recent discussions between Mr. Onis and this Department, there is frequent reference to those of the negotiation at Aranjuez in 1805, the correspondence between the Extraordinary Mission of the United States at that period, and Don Pedro Cevallos, then the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain, will be also submitted as soon as may be, to be laid before Congress, together with the correspondence between Don Francisco Pizarro and Mr. Erving, immediately

preceding the transmission of new instructions to Mr. Onis, and other correspondence of Mr. Onis with this Department, tending to complete the view of the relations between the two countries.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The documents are of such volume, that it would require the whole space of our columns for a week to publish them.

We must therefore content ourselves with the following Abstract, for the present.

No. 1. Is a Letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, remonstrating against the expedition of Sir Gregor McGregor, then on foot.

No. 2. Is also a Letter from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 6, 1817, remonstrating against the measure, just announced in the President's Message, of the suppression of the Establishments at Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 3. Is a letter from the same to the same, of the 10th December, 1817, announcing his readiness and desire to renew the negotiations on the existing differences between the United States and Spain, and to bring the same to a speedy termination.

No. 4. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, appointing a time to communicate with him on the subject of his last note, and assuring him of the satisfaction of the President at the information it conveyed.

No. 5. Is a long letter from the Minister of Spain, of 29th December last, containing a treatise relative to the Eastern Boundary of Louisiana, and advancing anew all the claims heretofore set up by Spain in this respect.

No. 6. Is a letter, of still greater length, of the 5th January last, from the Spanish Minister, and of the same character, respecting the Western Boundary of Louisiana.

No. 7. Is a letter, also of considerable length, of the 8th January last, respecting the claims of the United States on Spain for *sovereignty*.

No. 8. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of the same date making a formal protest against the actual occupation of Amelia Island, just then announced by the President to Congress.

No. 9. Is a letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister, under date of the 16th January, waving a reply to the long letters of M. de Onis, on the ground of the staleness of the subjects of them, and their frequent discussion heretofore; proposing a negotiation on specific terms; justifying the occupation of Amelia Island; and expressing a desire to proceed to conclude a treaty, without reverting to a course of proceeding, the only result of which must be further procrastination.

No. 10. Is a letter from the Spanish Minister of date January 24, complaining that a discussion of the old topics is avoided, and intimating that it must be because his arguments and the claims of Spain are unanswerable, &c.—proposing a different project of a Treaty; and renewing the protest against the occupation of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

No. 11. Is another letter from the Spanish Minister, soliciting a reply to his former letters; recapitulating his former points, and offering to submit the differences between the United States and Spain to the mediation of any one or more of the European powers.

No. 12. Is a very long and able reply from the Secretary of State to the several letters of the Spanish Minister; complying with the wish for a particular reply to his representations, and commencing at the source of each of the subjects of difference, and exploring them to their present state. This letter, framed with much precision and force, may be considered as conclusive. It is impossible to present the whole of it in one paper. We have selected the concluding paragraphs, which will afford to every reader a general idea of the present state of our relations with Spain.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Adams to Don Luis de Onis, dated March 12, 1818.

"You perceive, sir, that the government of the United States is not prepared either to renounce any of the claims which it has been so long urging upon the justice of Spain, or to acquiesce in any of those arguments which appear to you so luminous and irresistible. Determined to pursue the establishment of their rights, as long as by any possibility they can be pursued through the paths of peace, they have acquiesced, as the Message of the President at the commencement of the present session of Congress has informed you, in that policy of Spain which has hitherto procrastinated the amicable adjustment of these interests; not from an insensibility to their importance to this union, nor from any indifference to the object of being upon terms of cordial harmony with Spain; but, because peace is among the dearest and most earnest objects of their policy; and because they have considered, and still consider it, more congenial to the principles of humanity, and to the permanent welfare of both nations, to wait for the favorable operation of time upon the prejudices & passions opposed to them, than to resort to the unnecessary agency of force. After a lapse of thirteen years of patient forbearance, in waiting for the moment when Spain should find it expedient to meet their constant desire of bringing to a happy and harmonious termination the conflicting interests between them, it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer with the same expectation. The President deems this course even more advisable than that of referring the questions depending between the two nations to the arbitrament or mediation of one or more friendly European powers, as you have been authorized to propose. The statement in your note of the 10th of February, in reference to this subject, is not altogether correct. It is not the British Government which, on this occasion, has offered; but your government which, without first consulting or asking the concurrence of the United States, has requested the mediation of Great Britain. The British Government, as must be well known to you, have declined the offer of their mediation, unless it should be requested by both parties; and have communicated to the government of the United States this overture on the part of Spain. The President has thought proper, from motives, which he has no doubt will be deemed satisfactory, both to Great Britain and Spain, to decline uniting in this request. He is indeed fully persuaded that, notwithstanding any prepossessions which the British government may heretofore have entertained with regard to any of the points in controversy, they would have been entirely discarded in assuming the

office of a mediator. But it has hitherto been the policy, both of Europe and of the United States, to keep aloof from the general federative system of each other. The European States are combined together, and connected with one another, by a multitude of important interests and relations, with which the U. States have no concern, with which they have always manifested the determination not to interfere, and of which no communication being made to them by the governments of Europe, they have not information competent to enable them to estimate their extent and bearings. The United States, in justice to that harmony which they earnestly desire to cultivate with all the powers of Europe, in justice to that fundamental system of policy which forbids them from entering the labyrinth of European politics, must decline soliciting or acceding to the interference of any other government of Europe, for the settlement of their differences with Spain.

But however discouraging the tenor and character of your recent notes has been, the hopes which the promises and professions of your government had excited, that the time for the adjustment of these differences with Spain, herself, had at length arrived, the U. States will not abandon the expectation that more correct views of the subject will ultimately be suggested to your government, and they will always be disposed to meet them in the spirit of justice and amity. With regard to those parts of the Province of Louisiana, which have been incorporated within the state of that name, it is time that the discussion should cease. Forming part of the territory of a sovereign and independent state of this union, to dispose of them is not within the competency of the executive government of the United States; nor will the discussion be hereafter continued. But if you have proposals to make, to which it is possible for the government of the United States to listen with a prospect of bringing them to any practicable conclusion, I am authorized to receive them, and to conclude with you a treaty for the adjustment of all the differences between the two nations, upon terms which may be satisfactory to both.

With regard to the motives for the occupation of Amelia Island, the Messages from the President of the United States to Congress, and my letter to you of 16th January, have given the explanations which, it is presumed, will be satisfactory to your government. The exposed and feeble situation of that Island, as well as of the remainder of East Florida, with their local position in the neighborhood of the United States, have always been among the primary inducements of the United States for urging to Spain the expediency to the interests of both nations, that Spain should cede them for a just and suitable equivalent to the United States.

In the letter of the 28th of January, 1805, from Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe, to Mr. Cevallos, the following passage stands prominent among the arguments used by them to that effect. Should Spain, say they, "not place a strong force in Florida, it will not escape your excellency's attention, that it will be much exposed to the danger of being taken possession of by some other power, who might wish to hold it with very different views towards Spain than those which animate the government of the United States. Without a strong force being there, it might even become an asylum for adventurers and freebooters, to the great annoyance of both nations."

You know, sir, how far the events thus anticipated, and pointed out so early as in January, 1805, to the prudent foresight of Spain, have been realized. Pensacola has been occupied by another power, for the purpose of carrying on war from it against the United States, and Amelia Island has been occupied by adventurers, to the great annoyance of both nations, and of all others engaged in lawful commerce upon the Gulf of Mexico. Before these events occurred, the Congress of the United States, aware of the great and growing danger of them, which had been so long before distinctly foreseen, had made it the duty of the Executive government, in the case of such a contingency, to take the temporary possession of the country, which might be necessary to avert the injuries that must result from it. Amelia Island was taken, not from the possession of Spain, but of those from whom she had been equally incapable of keeping, or of recovering its possession, and who were using it for purposes incompatible with the laws of nations and of the United States. No purpose, either of taking or of retaining it, as a conquest from Spain, has ever been entertained, and unless ceded by Spain to the United States, it will be restored, whenever the danger of its being again thus occupied and misused shall have ceased.

It is needless to add, that the proposal, that the United States should take any further measures than those already provided by law for preventing armaments hostile to Spain within the territories of the United States, is inadmissible. The measures already taken, and the laws already existing against all hostile armaments within our jurisdiction, incompatible with the obligations of neutrality, are sufficient for its preservation; and the necessary means will continue to be used, as they have been, to carry them faithfully into execution.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient and very humble servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Buenos Ayrean ship Union, Com. Brown, and bri, Independencia del Sud, capt. Grimalds, with another patriot brig, continue to cruise off Havana,

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

## INTERESTING DEBATE.

To our readers, we are satisfied, the congressional debate will be most acceptable, the publication of which we have commenced in a preceding part of this paper, on the bill which the National Intelligencer entitles "a bill to sustain our neutral relations," but which, as originally reported, was very aptly styled in the debate, "a bill for the benefit of his majesty the King of Spain!" We shall give the whole of the discussion, because it will shed great light on the course of the measures of government in relation to the contest in South America, and on the principles which should govern us on that subject. The bill, in the course of the debate, was so modified in favor of the patriots, that most of their friends, and the friends of real neutrality, in the house, voted to engross it for a third reading. But the modifications have rendered it so unpleasant to the federal members and the devoted partisans of administration, that the National Intelligencer says it will probably be indefinitely postponed; and thus will the odious anti-neutral law of 1817, still remain in force, to the deep injury of the Southern Patriots, and the shame and disgrace of our country!

In the progress of the debate on our neutral relations, Mr. FORSYTH mentioned a vote of thanks passed by the Mexican Congress to Speaker Clay, "for his magnanimous exertions in favor of their cause." Mr. CLAY replied that he had no knowledge of that vote—meaning, we presume, that he had never received any official information of it; Dr. Robinson having merely mentioned in a newspaper that such a vote had passed;—but, said the Speaker, "of such a distinction, if it were so, I should feel proud. If I have deserved such an honor from the patriots for my exertions, I submit it to my friend from Georgia, whether he does not deserve a vote of thanks from the opposite party [the adored Ferdinand] for his exertions on that side!" If we might be permitted to answer this suggestion of the Speaker, we should say that Mr. Forsyth is not only entitled to a vote of thanks, but a statue of gold, from the adored embroiderer of *hecticos*, the immaculate Ferdinand, for his exertions on "that side." Whatever motives may have induced that gentleman to display so much zeal in the passage of bills hostile to the South Americans, and contrary to our neutral duties—and we doubt not his motives were good, the effect of his exertions has been infinitely more favorable to Ferdinand than those of the Chevalier Onis, the Spanish ambassador. Nor will Mr. Forsyth's assertion, though by no means a fact, that the public sentiment has approved the laws against the patriots; nor will his idle and unworthy sarcasms on the conductors of "certain public prints," be at all unacceptable to "the majesty" of enslaved Spain. All intelligence favorable to the cause of the Spanish despot, true or not true; all censure and abuse of those actively hostile to his tyranny, and to his success in forging more galling chains for the South Americans; all these things, proceeding from the chairman of the committee of foreign relations in congress, must be extremely gratifying to Ferdinand; and if the procurement of the passage of the anti-neutral act of congress, of 1817, produced, as Mr. Clay intimates, the bestowal of some honor on the faithful minister of Ferdinand in this country, surely Mr. Forsyth, who may be considered the principal author of that law, and certainly one of its most zealous supporters, is eminently entitled to the most gracious consideration of his "adored majesty."

## "A SPECK OF WAR."

In his place, in congress, Mr. FORSYTH remarked, that "before the end of the present session of congress, he hoped to be permitted to shew to the Speaker, how the adored Ferdinand might be made responsible for the conduct of Spain to the United States." Mr. CLAY "expressed his thanks for this information, and the pleasure it gave him." We should have supposed that this conversation presented "a speck of war in the horizon;" that there was an intention to *coerce* Spain into a sense of justice to us; but, alas! Mr. Gales says, that Mr. Forsyth's remark "had no such bearing;" and the Secretary of State has, as our readers will see, formally assured the Spanish minister, that although Spain has committed enormous injuries against us; although the United States have waited patiently thirteen years, in the hope of a redress of those injuries, "it will need little additional effort to wait somewhat longer in the same expectation!" Our government intimates that it is so much in love with peace, entertains so much confidence in the ultimate justice of the Spanish king, that it will not go to war for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future. This sort of policy may be denominated *candor* by people ever ready to eulogize the *powers that be*;—but for our part, we think that the veriest tyro in diplomacy, the merest novice in politics, would have had more prudence than thus to have encouraged Spain in her perseverance in withholding justice from our country. Highly do we estimate the blessings of peace; but, surely, peace can only be preserved, we can only secure the respect of other powers, by unceasingly holding out to them a determination promptly to resist injuries, and resolutely to punish them, if they are not speedily and spontaneously redressed.



We have run over the correspondence of Mr. Adams with the Spanish envoy. The language of the latter is extremely high-toned and offensive, inasmuch that the Secretary of State thus admonishes him on the subject—"You more than once intimate, that the American government does not, itself, believe in the validity of the statements and arguments used by its ministers, in support of the claims of the United States. To language and sentiments such as these, the government of the United States cannot reply; nor can it, without an effort, continue at all a discussion sullied by such unworthy and groundless imputations." Not only is the language of Don Onís towering and insulting, but his pretensions of the most extravagant nature.—He even proposes that a part of the sovereign state of Louisiana should be ceded to Spain. Now, can it be expected, under all these circumstances, that we can ever hope for a peaceable redress of Spanish wrongs? Was it manly or right for our executive, substantially to tell Spain, that they would wait in peace until her sense of justice might induce her to yield to our just claims? Is it decent or proper that congress, with the indignities of Spain staring them in the face, should continue to legislate for her benefit, to the manifest disadvantage of her oppressed and struggling colonists?

#### NEAPOLITAN NEGOTIATION.

The correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the government of Naples, on the subject of remuneration for American ships and merchandise confiscated by the former government of that kingdom, has been laid before congress and published. No hope is held out by it, of any compensation whatever being made to our injured merchants. The "Legitimate" king of Naples disclaims any responsibility for the injustice committed under the authority of Murat. This argument, as Mr. Pinkney truly intimates, was furnished by the federal prints in America, which contemned the interests of their own country in their zeal for the interests of legitimate royalty in Europe. As well might one administration of our government refuse responsibility to foreign nations for the acts of a preceding administration, as for the king of Naples to disavow a like responsibility for the acts of a former actual government of his country. Whatever changes take place in the government of a nation, public law & public right require that those changes should be made neither a cause nor a pretext for withholding justice from foreign powers. Any other principle than this, would render commerce and intercourse between nations entirely unsafe, & would destroy all hope of obtaining indemnity from one set of rulers for the violence and robberies committed by the authority of another set of rulers of the same country. We suppose, however, that, as usual, the claims upon Naples will evaporate in "words, words, words."

#### GAZETTE SUMMARY.

News has been received from England to the 30th of January. We shall give an article or two, in another No. of our paper, showing the respect which the English begin to pay to us, and the compliments they have bestowed upon the Franklin 74, and our navy in general.—The markets in London and Liverpool for Tobacco and Cotton were very good and prices getting higher. Sea Island cotton was from 2s. 5d. to 3s. Orleans 23 1-2d. Flour was not brisk. The parliament assembled January 27; the Prince Regent's speech contains nothing of interest; it states that the strongest assurances of friends had been received from foreign powers, and that improvement had taken place in the domestic industry and prosperity of England. A loan of 3 millions, at 5 per cent, was opened for Prussia in London. A third edition of Lady Morgan's France had been published. A London paper says that "Mr. Bageot has formally protested against the occupation of Florida by the United States, either as a cession from Spain, or in any other manner." A Paris print states, as report, "that the government of the United States, having been invited to accede to the Holy Alliance, has answered, that they adopt the principles of it; but that a formal adhesion would not be consistent with the spirit of their constitution." The people of Naples are represented to be very much dissatisfied with the proceedings of their king. Of the cholera morbus, 4 or 500 persons died a day at Calcutta for some time, occasioned by eating bad rice.

Gen. Aury and suite have left Amelia Island, as has col. Bankhead.

Five respectable citizens of Georgia have certified, that the patriots, who took possession of Amelia Island, were not guilty of giving any shelter or encouragement to runaway negroes from the United States; that no slaves were introduced by any individuals belonging to it, into the southern states; that Amelia was not made a place for smuggling; & that the deportment of the patriot authorities was invariably honorable and respectful to our laws and people.

The three fellows, who robbed the mail near Havre de Grace in Maryland, have been taken up, two of them named HARE in Baltimore, and another of the same name in Philadelphia, with 5 or 6 of their accomplices. Large sums were found on them; 90,000 dollars had been recovered at the General Post Office, at latest accounts. The whole plot has been disclosed.

Dupont's powder mills on the Brandywine were blown up the 19th of March, upwards of 30 people killed, and many wounded. The principal magazine, one of the factories, the refinery and drying house, were saved, as were also Dupont

and his family. A part of Mr. Trotter's powder works below Lexington, was also blown up the other day, though very little damage was done.

Resolutions have been referred in congress, to the committee of internal improvements, for inquiry into the expediency of authorizing subscriptions on the part of the United States to the canals proposed to be cut on the Kentucky and Indiana sides of the Falls of Ohio; and a proposition is before congress to authorize the general government to subscribe one thousand shares of stock to the Company for making a canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake, as is a bill making an appropriation to complete the Great Cumberland Turnpike. These proceedings have immediately grown out of a decision of the house of representatives, by a majority of 90 to 75, "that congress has power, under the constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water courses." Of the Kentucky members, Messrs. Clay, Anderson, Johnson, Quarles, Robertson and Trimble, voted for the resolution; Messrs. Desha, New and Speed against it. Much debate took place on internal improvements, and the powers of congress on the subject. Mr. CLAY and col. JOHNSON were very zealous supporters of the resolution which was adopted, as well as some others of nearly the same import. A letter from Washington, published in New York, thus speaks of Mr. CLAY on the occasion:—"The galleries of the house were crowded, in consequence of a report that Mr. CLAY and Mr. BARBOUR were expected to come out on the resolutions expressive of the power of congress to construct roads and canals. Mr. BARBOUR delivered one of the most able and ingenious speeches on the negative of the question, which I have ever heard." "Mr. CLAY arose, full of the vital stamina for proud debate. It had been suggested, that gentlemen in favor of roads and canals were aiming, unknowingly, at a broad and dangerous usurpation. "If," said Mr. CLAY, "it be usurpation to strengthen this union as Washington, the father of his country, would have strengthened it; if it be usurpation to unite by stronger and more intimate ties, the various sections of the country; if it be usurpation to promote commerce, internal trade, and domestic convenience; if it be usurpation to advance the power, wealth, glory, and magnificence of the nation, as expressly warranted by the constitution; then are we usurpers." I do not repeat his exact words, but such were his ideas. After a few bold, nervous, and appropriate introductory remarks, he proceeded to explain away, in a powerful and emphatic manner, the constitutional objections of his adversaries. He concluded his speech in a masterly prophetic view of our future grandeur. While he pointed his finger to the map of the United States, being at the south end of the hall, and painted the scenes which would surround us, when fifty or a hundred millions of people should cover our soil; when we arose to the phrenzied vehemence of the great Athenian orator, and being upon the future strength, power and glory of our republic, in the expansion of her internal resources, every heart was silent, every ordinary emotion was suspended. It was indeed a great effort, and compensated with a retributive applause.—Several of the foreign ministers were present, and I was proud to have them witness the speeches of BARBOUR and CLAY. These two distinguished men, as well as many others in the American Senate, will challenge a competition with any European orators, in her deliberative assemblies. Mr. CLAY is certainly one of the greatest popular orators I ever heard. Yet I am sorry to think that he wants one great requisite—preparation. His manner of speaking, his gestures, the intonations of his voice, his full and impressive emphasis, every thing is of the highest order; but deep and patient research—strong habits of thinking—laborious preparation and mature arrangement, are sometimes wanting in this popular speaker."

A bill has passed the house, giving to Michigan territory a delegate in congress. John Tiernan was the other day hung near Pittsburg for the murder of Patrick Campbell.

The U. S. ship Hornet is about to sail from New York, for St. Domingo and the Spanish Maine.

The election in New Hampshire has terminated in the complete triumph of the republican party, by increased majorities.

#### EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 11.

Gentlemen—A report has this morning reached us, which we fear may be true, to this purport: General Gaines, with a few others, set off some time last month from Fort Early, to descend the river (Flint) to Fort Scott. The report is, that the boat was stove on the 25th ult.; Major Wright, (aid to General Gaines and son of Gov. Wright) with others, said to be drowned. General Gaines was seen to reach the shore (by a man who gained the opposite side, and brings the report) but has not since been heard of, and is thought to have fallen into the hands of the hostile Indians.—Such is the rumor—we pray God it may not be true, but fear it is so.

Not. Int.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

Our accounts from Milledgeville, under date of the 13th instant, furnish us the pleasing occasion of contradicting the report of the disaster said to have occurred to General Gaines; though it was

not without some foundation, an accident having occurred, of the particulars of which we have no information, except that some person was drowned. From the present state of our information, we incline to believe that Major Wright escaped, as well as General Gaines. The reports from the interior are so vague as to lose all definite shape before they reach even Milledgeville.

A skirmish took place on the 9th inst. between a party of militia of Telfair county, and fifty or sixty Indians, which resulted in the rout of the militia. Several are known to be killed, among whom is Major Cothorn, and the fate of several others is not known. A part of the detachment escaped, bringing off with them one badly wounded. Several Indians were killed in the skirmish, which, it is believed, the Indians brought on by the stratagem of letting a young man, whom they scalped a few days before, escape to the settlement.

In consequence of this skirmish, the Governor had ordered the Pulaski troop of cavalry to scour the frontier.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

CONGRESS.—In the house of representatives, Mr. CLAY moved, on the 25th of March, an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing a year's salary and an outfit for a minister to Buenos Ayres, whenever the President shall think fit to send one. This is the anxiously expected motion of Mr. CLAY, in reference to a recognition of South American independence. It has been made in a form well calculated to ensure its success; manifesting great delicacy towards the President; intimating to him the wish of congress that South American independence should be acknowledged, and placing a fund at his disposal whenever he shall depute an envoy to the republic of La Plata, the most firmly established of the patriot governments. In support of this very politic and just position, Mr. CLAY is stated to have delivered a luminous and able speech, which occupied him four hours. He was supported by Mr. HOLMES, Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana, Mr. TUCKER, Col. JOHNSON, and Mr. FLOYD; and opposed by Mr. FORSTH, Gen. SMITH, Mr. LOWMEYER, Mr. HUGH NELSON, & Mr. SMYTH. No debate of greater magnitude, nor any one displaying greater ability, has perhaps ever taken place in congress. It involved a discussion of the policy of recognizing South American independence; the condition of that country; the conduct of our government in relation to it; our policy in regard to Europe generally, and the subject of a war with Spain. No decision had occurred at the date of our latest advices.

In the bill, the proposed amendment to which produced the debate above described, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to pay the salaries and defray the expenses of the three commissioners sent by the President, last winter, to South America, to gain information of the state of that country. Mr. CLAY protested against this appropriation, because the constitution did not justify the appointment of such commissioners, and it was in violation of a positive law of congress, fixing the grade of the only ministers to be sent abroad, that of minister plenipotentiary and of charge des affaires. Besides, the President had not submitted the nomination of the commissioners to the Senate, as was his duty, before they sailed, inasmuch as congress had convened prior to that event. Nor would the mission prove of much benefit. We shall publish the debate hereafter. The appropriation was suspended, to obtain additional information from the executive.

Notwithstanding the prediction of the National Intelligencer to the contrary, the bill concerning our neutrality in the contest between Spain and her former colonies, amended so as to place the patriots on a more favorable footing than our laws have heretofore viewed them. Soon after the action closed, a Portuguese frigate came up, took both vessels, and carried them into Montevideo, where the schr. remained, and her officers and crew in prison, late in December.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. R. Cloud, Mr. WILLIAM HOWE, to Miss NANCY SIMPSON, both of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David Robinson, Mr. CUMBERLAND WILSON, of this place, to Miss MARY HARRIS, of Woodford county.

WON BY THE CHARM "Of goodness irresistible, and all sweet confusion lost, she blushed consent." **BANK OF GREEN RIVER.** IN THE BANK OF GREEN RIVER, having been subscribed in the town of GLASGOW, on the 1st Monday of April, 1818, according to law, an Election for a President and Eight Directors to said bank, will be held in the court-house in said town, on MONDAY, the 11th of MAY next, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation.

JOHN GORIE, Sen'r. } BEN. MONROE, }  
ALEX'R. ADAMS, } WM. SAVAGE, }  
H'Y. CRUTCHER, } WM. T. BUSH, }  
WM. THOMPSON, } RICH'D. GARRETT. }  
JOS. WINDLOU, }

hand of Buenos Ayrean troops; the latter were defeated. The patriots, commanded by the French General Brayer, had not succeeded at Talcahuana, the only port retained by the Spaniards in Chili; but the Chilians cannot probably ever be subdued. A letter writer very illiberally, and we hope fallaciously, says that "republicanism can never flourish in La Plata." This is doubtless an aspersion.

A rumor, not credited, prevailed at Washington, March 28, of a battle between Jackson and the Indians.

Dr. DRAKE has resigned his professorship in our Medical College.—Dr. SHORR has been chosen his successor.

The "Central Bank" at Bardstov, goes into operation 1st of June, as do almost immediately the banks at Mount Sterling, Bowling-Green, Russellville, Glasgow, Lancaster, and perhaps others.

#### General Mina not Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 27. On the authority of two letters received in this city, one from the aid of Gen. Mina dated 14 days since, the other from Gen. Mina himself, dated only 20 days since, we are justified in asserting that the account published of that officer being taken and shot, is without foundation, and that his affairs are now in a more prosperous situation than ever they have yet been.—(Fed. Rep.)

#### SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

Extract of a letter received at St. Thomas, from Porto Bello, 19 Feb. 1818. "Bolivar is at Hogara, where La Terra defeated Sazayo. He has 12 pieces of artillery and 3000 men. A few days ago his cavalry surprised the Royalists, and cut to pieces a fine regiment of hussars, of Ferdinand the 7th, 500 in number. The advanced pickets of the Royalists, have been also defeated, in some late attacks by the cavalry of the Patriots, which is very formidable, and has formed a junction with Bolivar. Morillo has advanced from Calabozo to join the army. Much is expected from his presence; and should the Patriots risk a general engagement, Morillo no doubt will succeed, otherwise it is very doubtful. By this you will perceive that Bolivar is advancing and Morillo on the defensive.

Both main armies are not one day's march from each other; but the vast superiority of the Patriots' cavalry shields their army from Morillo's infantry. We look every hour for some decisive act from one side or the other. The fact is, Morillo is surrounded; and, unless by some desperate act on his part, it will be difficult for him to escape. The above may be relied on, as it comes in such a manner as to put the truth beyond a doubt."

#### Good News from the Patriots.

From a Nassau (N. P.) Paper. Late information from Quayaquil and Panama states, that the Royalist Army in Peru had capitulated to the patriots; and that in consequence the armies of Buenos Ayres and Chili, which had united, were on their march for Lima. Casco, the former capital of Peru, had become independent, which excited great alarm in Lima, the present capital. The ports of Lima, and Quayaquil were strictly blockaded by the patriots, who are said to have upwards of eighty vessels of war, among which are some frigates.

#### FROM BUENOS AYRES.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 14. Capt. Oliver, of the ship Augustus, from Buenos Ayres, informs, that about the 10th of November, the Buenos Ayrean government schooner Atrevido, of 18 guns and 150 men, commanded by Capt. John Hadell, bound out of La Plata on a cruise, was brought to by a Portuguese sloop of war, the commander of which demanded to search the schr. and examine her papers. The demand was refused, and a battle ensued, which resulted in the capture of the sloop of war, and in the loss of many men on both sides. Soon after the action closed, a Portuguese frigate came up, took both vessels, and carried them into Montevideo, where the schr. remained, and her officers and crew in prison, late in December.

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On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. David Robinson, Mr. CUMBERLAND WILSON, of this place, to Miss MARY HARRIS, of Woodford county.

#### WON BY THE CHARM

"Of goodness irresistible, and all sweet confusion lost, she blushed consent." **BANK OF GREEN RIVER.** IN THE BANK OF GREEN RIVER, having been subscribed in the town of GLASGOW, on the 1st Monday of April, 1818, according to law, an Election for a President and Eight Directors to said bank, will be held in the court-house in said town, on MONDAY, the 11th of MAY next, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation.

JOHN GORIE, Sen'r. } BEN. MONROE, }  
ALEX'R. ADAMS, } WM. SAVAGE, }  
H'Y. CRUTCHER, } WM. T. BUSH, }  
WM. THOMPSON, } RICH'D. GARRETT. }  
JOS. WINDLOU, }

#### Fifty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the Subscriber living in Bath County on Flat Creek on the 13th day of February last, a negro man named

#### PETER.

About forty years old, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, heavy built, his left hand drawn crooked by a hurt, when a child, had on when he went away a blue frock lined jacket coat and pantaloons of the same, linsey rest, and a wool hat, took with him a black frock coat of linsey jacket. It is supposed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me in Bath County, or secure him in any Jail so I get him again. WILLIAM RICHARDS.

#### The Important Day, HIS ARRIVAL.

#### THIS MORNING,

At 10 o'clock precisely, the wheels of the GRAND Masonic Hall Lottery, Commence their revolutions in the spacious room over Messrs. Higgins & Pritchett's store, opposite Keen's tavern.

Those who have not yet purchased tickets, and wish to draw the capital prize of

Five Thousand Dollars, payable in part by tickets, which tickets may draw in cash, upwards of

90 THOUSAND DOLLARS. Must make a purchase this morning. Tickets are now selling with astonishing rapidity, and will soon advance in price.

April 10-11

#### AUCTION SALE.

On Thursday next, April 16,

Will be sold at Auction, HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF

BEDS & BEDDING, BUREAUS, TABLES, CHAIRS, 1 STOVE & PIPE, &c. &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, at the house of John O'Hara, next door to Mr. Rankin, on Main street.

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Aucs. April 10-11

#### LEGHORN BONNETS.

Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA, A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND WHITE CHIP BONNETS.

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable connections, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10-11

#### Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

#### MUSKRATS.

4000 MUSKRATS, of a very superior quality, FOR SALE, at 20 cents per skin. Enquire of

E. J. WINTER.

April 10-11

#### Wax Calf Skins.

The Subscriber, amongst his other Stock of LEATHER,

HAS ON HAND,

40 Dzs. PRIME WAX CALF SKINS, Which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

JOHN HULL.

April 10-11

#### 25 bbls. ORLEANS SUGAR

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

WILLIAM LEAFY & SON.

April 10-11

#### E. PARMLY,

WILL execute in the line of his Profession, in Lexington for a few days longer. Persons wanting his professional services, will find it advantageous to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Application to be made at his lodgings, at Mrs. Essex's, Main street. April 10-11

#### Literary Notice.

THE SUMMER SESSION IN THE TRANSLATION UNIVERSITY, will as usual, commence on the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, and will be continued till the last week of September.

During the first week of the session, the classes will be formed in the departments of Languages and Mathematics; on the second week, courses of Lectures will commence on

NATURAL AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM, AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

The two courses on Philosophy, will embrace at least One Hundred Lectures. The number of Lectures on the other subjects, will be regulated, by the time which those who may attend them, may have to devote to these studies.

The prices of tuition, in the University, are \$10 per session, in the department of Languages, and \$12 50, in the Scientific Departments. In all the departments, the arrangements will be such, that every student will be fully employed—and the situation of one who may be disposed to be idle, very disagreeable.

R. H. BISHOP.

April 10-11

#### JOHN M. HEWETT,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Jessamine and the adjacent counties, in the Practice of the LAW, and promises that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to merit their patronage. His Office is kept in the first brick house north of Gen. Lewis's tavern, in the town of Nicholasville.

April 10-11

#### A Female House Servant,

WHO understands cooking and washing, is wanted on hire, for whom an extra price will be given, either by the month or year. Enquire at the Gazette Office.

April 10-11

#### TANNING

AND Dressing of Leather.

THE subscriber is desirous of employing a good workman in the above mechanical business. To one who can come well recommended, for integrity, industry and sobriety, with a small family, or without, constant employment and very liberal wages will be given.

JAMES S. MAGOWAN.

Mount-Sterling, April 10-11

#### NOTICE.

MY friends in Georgetown, the Great Crossings, the Stamping-Ground, Frankfort, Nicholasville, Versailles, &c. are requested to send me their lists of subscribers to the Garrison, next week. The paper issues then. They are also requested to continue their exertions in the cause of correct principles.

X. J. GAINES.

April 10-11

#### Kentucky Society,

For the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

AN Adjourned Meeting of this Society, will be held on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Lexington. The friends of Domestic Manufactures, are particularly requested to attend.

R. WICKLIFFE, President.

April 10-11

#### Ten Dollars Reward.

DEPARTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous of the 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, in Lexington, Ky. on the night of the 5th inst.

#### THOMAS ALSOP.

A private of said regiment, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, born in Caroline county, Va. had on when he went away, a round hat, grey round about, and pantaloons, and white flannel shirt. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and either gives him up to an officer of the United States army, secures him in jail, or delivers him to me at this place, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

R. B. HYDE,

Lieut. 8th U. S. Infantry.

April 10-11

#### To the Citizens of Lexington.

THE ELECTION of Two Trustees for the Town of Lexington, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Stephen Chipley and Oliver Keene, is postponed until SATURDAY, the 25th day of the present month.

By order of the Board, H. B. SMITH, CLK.

April 10-11

#### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles, Ky.—which, if not taken out before the first of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Wm. Abbott             | John Jordan            |
| Beverly Allen          | Jane Johnson, 2        |
| And. Alexander         | Robert Johnson         |
| Neal Alexander         | William N. Kidd        |
| James Ashley           | Presley T. Lampton     |
| John Atkins            | Fanny T. Lewis         |
| Peter Alexander        | Mary Linn              |
| George Armstrong       | Francis T. Lewis       |
| Jacob P. Bodine        | Z. B. Longe, 2         |
| Wm. L. Breckenridge    | John Long, Jr.         |
| Simone Bohannon        | John H. Lea            |
| Richd. Bivins          | Samuel Lewis           |
| Harman Bowman, Esq.    | Sarah Lampkin          |
| Dr. J. C. Blackburn, 2 | Nicholas Mosby         |
| German Brittenham      | Andrew M'Knight        |
| Thos. A. Brookings, 2  | Andrew Muldrow         |
| Edw. Buford            | Edward Minter, 2       |
| Robt. T. Bell          | Mm. A. Miskell, Jr.    |
| Jeremiah Buckley       | John M'Kinney, Jr.     |
| Wm. J. Baker           | Alexander R. Maely, 2  |
| Capt. John Buford      | Thomas R. Martin, 2    |
| James Bates            | Johnson Malone         |
| Daniel Bell            | Susan M'Clung          |
| Wm. Barnett            | James M'Comack         |
| Wm. H. Cosby, 2        | Francis Norvell        |
| Eljah Creed            | G. T. Cotton 3         |
| G. T. Cotton 3         | William O'Banion       |
| James C. Caldwell, 2   | John Carter            |
| John Carter            | Andrew Combs, 2        |
| Wm. Campsey            | Jerry Collins          |
| Jerry Collins          | Wm. Christopher, Jr.   |
| Wm. Christopher, Jr.   | Edw. Chapman           |
| Edw. Chapman           | Porter Clay            |
| Porter Clay            | Wm. Chilton            |
| Wm. Chilton            | Eliza F. Carthra, 2    |
| Eliza F. Carthra, 2    | Thomas Coleman         |
| Thomas Coleman         | Henry Casteen          |
| Henry Casteen          | Francis Combs          |
| Francis Combs          | Lucinda Coleman        |
| Lucinda Coleman        | George Caplinger, 2    |
| George Caplinger, 2    | Clerk Woodford city.   |
| Clerk Woodford city.   | James Rigby            |
| James Rigby            | Elizabeth B. Red       |
| Elizabeth B. Red       | Abiel Richards         |
| Abiel Richards         | William Right          |
| William Right          | Smith Storey           |
| Smith Storey           | John Stockden          |
| John Stockden          | David Summers          |
| David Summers          | Adam Summers           |
| Adam Summers           | Benj. O. Smith         |
| Benj. O. Smith         | Robert Stevenson, 2    |
| Robert Stevenson, 2    | John Smith, Jr.        |
| John Smith, Jr.        | Sheriff Woodford city. |
| Sheriff Woodford city. | Mrs. Ann Steel         |
| Mrs. Ann Steel         | William Smith          |
| William Smith          | Isaac Southworth       |
| Isaac Southworth       | Edmund Searcy          |
| Edmund Searcy          | Searcy & Smith         |
| Searcy & Smith         | Joseph Smith           |
| Joseph Smith           | Nallery Thomas         |
| Nallery Thomas         | John Taylor            |
| John Taylor            | D. Thornton            |
| D. Thornton            | Jacob Utterback        |
| Jacob Utterback        | Benj. Vance            |
| Benj. Vance            | Charles Vigns          |
| Charles Vigns          | Thomas Wilson</        |



# A LIST

Of letters remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, K. on the 1st of April, 1818, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

**A.**  
Anthony James C.  
Allen Montgomery  
Allen Elvin  
Allen William  
Anderson John  
Anderson Richard  
Adams Philip, 2  
Abernathy Black-  
stone L. 2  
Acheson John  
Andrews Phineas, 2  
Acheson Hamilton  
Alexander Angus  
Abbey Ansel  
Anderson William P.  
Armstrong David  
Bell Mr.  
Brown Preston W.  
Boggs Robert  
Boer Mary  
Black Basel  
Bartley Shadrach  
Beatty John  
Buzard Mary  
Bourgeois Sausa J.  
Boone George  
Babbet Seth  
Burnett Ann  
Beeler William  
Burrows Nathan  
Brownlee James  
Berry Richard  
Bane William, 2  
Burdorf Abraham Col.  
Bates Ephraim  
Bell John  
Bard James  
Brown Joseph  
Ball Austin  
Bony William  
Berry Benjamin  
Buckhannon George  
Bosler Henry  
Baxter Eliza  
Bogman William, 2  
Ball James  
Butcher George  
Brougham William  
Burke Thomas  
Baxter Nancy  
Brown William  
Barnes J. Allen, 3  
Bridwell Henry  
Bird Anna  
Bunch James  
Tebb Ann  
Beatty James  
Carr Nicholas  
Cockhill Chilton  
Coleman John B.  
Cordis John  
Crown Benjamin  
Cannon George  
Cochran William A.  
Coleman Chiles, 2  
Cannon F. R.  
Campbell Robert A.  
Coleman Nicholas, 2  
Carmel Eliza  
Caldwell Elizabeth  
Clark Catharine, 2  
Close John, 2  
Chinn Sarah, 3  
Campbell Charles T.  
Campbell Mary Ann  
Caldwell Charles, 2  
Campbell Isabella  
Crumbaugh Daniel  
Clark Maria  
Crothers John  
Chance Clement R.  
Coleman Mr.  
Caldwell James  
Chambers Maxwell  
Cannon James  
Connor Francis  
Caldwell Susannah  
Cannon Charles  
Christian Isabella  
Dex Gabriel  
Daniel John  
Deff John, 4  
Dawson Stephens  
Dawson Thomas  
Davis Elizabeth  
Davisport William, 2  
Davis Margaret  
Davis William, 2  
Deen Joshua  
Deen John, 4  
Dunlap Robert  
Dollins William H.  
Dickey William  
Disman William, 2  
Dixon John T.  
Elliott James  
Evans John B., 2  
Elbert Henry, 2  
Elmore Patsy  
Fleming John  
Farrell Austin  
Frazier William jun.  
Fuller Sylvester R.  
Ferguson Priscilla  
Ford Hannah  
Fisher Jonathan  
Fox Ailsaun  
Ferguson James, 2  
Faulconer Lewis  
Fisher Mr.  
Gray George  
Gotham John, 2  
Graham David  
Gibson John, 2  
Graham Mr.  
Grinstead Robert  
Garrison James, 4  
Graves John  
Garrett Thomas  
Graham William M. 3  
Gibney Alexander  
Gilbert Catharine  
Gilbert Valentine  
Gardner Jane  
Henry John  
Huggins Edward  
Hunter George  
Holmes Eliza  
Hilcox James  
Huiman Joseph  
Hurst John, 2  
Hall Alexander  
Howell C. D. 3  
Higgins Sarah  
Houghton Rebecca  
Humphreys Joshua  
Helm Lewis  
Holman Jacob H.  
Hubbard Silas  
Hodges Francis  
Heron David, 4  
Hughes Thomas  
Hill Thomas jun.  
Henderson Samuel  
Holmes William H.  
Heller John, 2  
Heller Lewis

**B.**  
Harvey Clara  
Hendry, 2  
Hendley John B.  
Harrison Samuel, 3  
Harrison Joseph  
Hendley Nelson, 2  
Herman Mathias  
Hubbell William D.  
Hewes Thomas  
Higbee John  
Jordan William E.  
Ingles John, 2  
Joel Richard  
Johnson William J.  
Irvin Jane H.  
Jones Nicholas  
Jackson Tobias  
Jacobson Green  
Johnson Harry  
Jones Oswald S.  
Kidd Walker, 2  
Kile Thomas  
Kinkade Robert  
Kelley James  
Kenning James  
Linn Lewis F. 5.  
Lewis Peter  
Lindlinger John  
Littel Charles  
Latimer John  
Lay William  
Lane William N.  
Lafon Nicholas  
Long Isaac  
Lincoln George  
Linkhorn George  
Lanphear Benjamin, 5  
Lemon Augusta  
Lincoln Charles B.  
Lankert Joseph  
Miller John  
Moore Samuel S.  
Miller Joel  
Mallory Henry  
Mills Joseph  
Manns Solomon  
Murphy Jerry  
Marshall James L.  
Morgan Benjamin  
Morgan William  
Morgan James F.  
Morgan David  
Morgan Michael  
Moffatt C. H.  
Morgan George  
Morgan Samuel  
Morgan Major  
Morgan Thomas  
Morgan William  
Morgan Charles W.  
Myers Barbary  
Nutt Thomas  
Norris Robert  
Norton Sylvester  
Nelson Robert  
New William  
O'Haves Mary  
Oxley John  
Palmonier William  
Patterson Samuel  
Prentiss William  
Parks John  
Proctor John  
Parlow John G.  
Proctor John  
Porter Ephraim  
Patterson James  
Prall Daniel H.  
Pettit George  
Peyton John B.  
Peak Thomas  
Pickett John or Wm.  
Pulcher Lewis  
Plummer Samuel  
Plummer G. D.  
Patterson David W.  
Plunkett James  
Pemberton Mr.  
Pinkard George  
Ruby Elizabeth  
Rice David  
Roth James H.  
Ratbone Jonathan  
Roman William  
Rogers Jeremiah, 3  
Russell Mary O.  
Rohrer Jacob  
Rainbow Thomas  
Rulon Benjamin, 2  
Runyan John  
Rogers Achilles  
Rogers James  
Riley Benjamin B.  
Robertson Moses, 2  
Riley John  
Sideron John P.  
Simms Ann  
Sutcliffe John  
Sawdon David  
Steel John  
Stevens William  
Satterwhite Mann  
Staley Julian  
Scott William  
Sullivan Cornelius  
Swigart John  
Simms Henry  
Smith H. B.  
Syms Mary  
Smith Clement  
Steele Brice  
Smith Elias  
Smith James  
Smith Benjamin  
Saint Dusky Jacob  
Sharp Eliza  
Smith Jesse  
Snack David  
Sadler John  
Sargent Dabney  
Shoats Frederick  
Stapleton George  
Scholar Lewis  
Smith J. B. N.  
Spicer Green  
Starkling Wm.  
Stanton George P.  
Stapleton Harrison  
Stedman George  
Stedman Ebenezer, 2  
Tibbs John W.  
Turner Anson

**C.**  
Headinburg Peter  
Turner George & Conrad  
Hart Louisian B.  
Harrison Andrew  
Hutchinson Wm. B.  
Hillyar James  
Huston James  
Hamilton George  
Harrison Ed.  
Horn John W.  
Johnson Nicholas  
Jewell Jonathan  
Jones Reed  
Ingles James  
Ingram Ira  
Jones Blake B.  
Johnson Solomon  
Johnson Thomas  
Johnson Henry  
Jones Thomas  
Kidd Walker, 2  
Kile Thomas  
Kinkade Robert  
Kelley James  
Kenning James  
Linn Lewis F. 5.  
Lewis Peter  
Lindlinger John  
Littel Charles  
Latimer John  
Lay William  
Lane William N.  
Lafon Nicholas  
Long Isaac  
Lincoln George  
Linkhorn George  
Lanphear Benjamin, 5  
Lemon Augusta  
Lincoln Charles B.  
Lankert Joseph  
Miller John  
Moore Samuel S.  
Miller Joel  
Mallory Henry  
Mills Joseph  
Manns Solomon  
Murphy Jerry  
Marshall James L.  
Morgan Benjamin  
Morgan William  
Morgan James F.  
Morgan David  
Morgan Michael  
Moffatt C. H.  
Morgan George  
Morgan Samuel  
Morgan Major  
Morgan Thomas  
Morgan William  
Morgan Charles W.  
Myers Barbary  
Nutt Thomas  
Norris Robert  
Norton Sylvester  
Nelson Robert  
New William  
O'Haves Mary  
Oxley John  
Palmonier William  
Patterson Samuel  
Prentiss William  
Parks John  
Proctor John  
Parlow John G.  
Proctor John  
Porter Ephraim  
Patterson James  
Prall Daniel H.  
Pettit George  
Peyton John B.  
Peak Thomas  
Pickett John or Wm.  
Pulcher Lewis  
Plummer Samuel  
Plummer G. D.  
Patterson David W.  
Plunkett James  
Pemberton Mr.  
Pinkard George  
Ruby Elizabeth  
Rice David  
Roth James H.  
Ratbone Jonathan  
Roman William  
Rogers Jeremiah, 3  
Russell Mary O.  
Rohrer Jacob  
Rainbow Thomas  
Rulon Benjamin, 2  
Runyan John  
Rogers Achilles  
Rogers James  
Riley Benjamin B.  
Robertson Moses, 2  
Riley John  
Sideron John P.  
Simms Ann  
Sutcliffe John  
Sawdon David  
Steel John  
Stevens William  
Satterwhite Mann  
Staley Julian  
Scott William  
Sullivan Cornelius  
Swigart John  
Simms Henry  
Smith H. B.  
Syms Mary  
Smith Clement  
Steele Brice  
Smith Elias  
Smith James  
Smith Benjamin  
Saint Dusky Jacob  
Sharp Eliza  
Smith Jesse  
Snack David  
Sadler John  
Sargent Dabney  
Shoats Frederick  
Stapleton George  
Scholar Lewis  
Smith J. B. N.  
Spicer Green  
Starkling Wm.  
Stanton George P.  
Stapleton Harrison  
Stedman George  
Stedman Ebenezer, 2  
Tibbs John W.  
Turner Anson

**BARTLET & COX,**  
OF NEW-ORLEANS.  
The term of the partnership of the above firm having expired, the affairs of the concern will be settled by the subscriber. He continues business on his own account in New-Orleans—where consignments and orders will meet due and prompt attention. His establishment is in Poydras street, a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near the active business of the boats and shipping.  
NATHL. COX.  
Nov. 15—tf

**THE DRUG STORE,**  
Late of Major J. M. McCalla,  
(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)  
Will in future be conducted by Doctor W. CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of  
**Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.**  
Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls.  
Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by  
CLOUD & GAINES.  
Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—tf

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
HAVE just received and opened a large and well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the present and approaching season, in the house lately occupied by James Campbell, on Main street, next door to L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and the following produce, viz:—Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Lard and Linsey.  
G. & J. ROBINSON.  
Nov. 15—tf

**WATCHES.**  
THE subscribers have just received,  
**Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches**  
Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A General Assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash, or notes at a short date.  
TILFORD, THOTTER, & Co.  
Lexington, Dec. 13—tf

**BLANK BOOKS, &c.**  
We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office  
Blank bound Ledgers, Day Books, Copy Books, Pocket Books, Blank Warrants, Executions, Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds, Masonic Diplomas, Writing Paper, Branch U. S. Bank Checks, Indentures, Deeds—And the  
**Kentucky Almanack for 1818,**  
by the groce, dozen, or single one.  
Lexington, Dec. 20—tf

**HEMP.**  
THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year.  
WM. R. MORTON & CO.  
Lexington, Dec. 27—tf

**DOCTOR ROSS,**  
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has permanently settled in Lexington, in the house lately occupied by Chas. Humphreys, esp. as an office, second door above the Reporter Book-store, on Jordan's row—he has determined to attend upon families by the year; and they will find it much to their advantage to engage him in that way—he will attend upon all families residing within the town limits, at two dollars per head.  
Lex. March 13—tf

**TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.**  
JOHN MARSH has again commenced his SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throat of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.  
42— October 14, 1816.

**THE CELEBRATED BULL,**  
RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.  
This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.  
JOHN FOWLER.  
Lexington, July 26, 1817—tf

**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Limestone street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.  
LUKE USHER.  
A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the week.  
Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817—tf

**REMOVAL.**  
WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.  
HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a Bookstore.  
Lex. Dec. 27—tf

**A REQUEST.**  
ALL those who have borrowed Books of the Subscriber, and have had them a sufficient time to read them through, are earnestly requested to return them immediately, to JOSEPH LOGAN, who is authorised to receive them.  
WM. LOGAN.  
Lex. March 27—3t

**S. H. WOODSON,**  
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.  
1—tf January 6, 1817.

**BOOK-BINDING & STATIONERY BUSINESS.**  
**THOMAS ESSEX & CO.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main street, where they will keep a constant supply of  
**Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,**  
FOR SALE. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public officers and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do.  
Lexington, Feb. 27—4f

**FOR SALE.**  
A FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is a new BRICK HOUSE situated between James Haggis Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin: the terms will be one third in hand, the balance in one and two years: it is thought unnecessary to give a description of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to the subscriber.  
WILLIAM ROSS.  
Lexington, Feb. 27—4f

**MEDICINES, &c.**  
JUST received, a large and general assortment of MEDICINES—Also, a well selected variety of SHOP FURNITURE, LANCETS, PULLIKINS, SCARIFICATORS and POCKET INSTRUMENTS, which are offered, Wholesale and Retail, at the Store of the subscriber, on Main street, a few doors below Mr. Keen's Inn.  
JOHN NORTON, Druggist.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—12\*

**Lexington Steam Mill.**  
THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms. Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times. They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.  
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—4f

**ELEGANT CARPETING**  
Just received and for sale at the Store of  
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.  
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
August 23—4f

**OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS.**  
ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION.  
THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.  
The FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.  
All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory.  
THOMAS D. OWINGS.  
Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—4f  
N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

**THE FAYETTE**  
**Paper Manufacturing Co.**  
HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to keep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.  
THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.  
March 20—4f

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 20th of last January, a small negro fellow named CHARLES, tolerably black, pop-eyed, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 22 years old, formerly the property of Gabriel Lillie of Fayette county. Fifty dollars will be paid to any person who will take up, and secure said negro, so that I get him again, provided he is taken out of the state; or Twenty Dollars if taken in the state.  
Also—on the 8th instant, a mulatto fellow named GEORGE, about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; and has a large scar over his right eye—formerly the property of T. K. Perry, of Fayette county. The same reward will be given for him, taken and secured in like manner.  
SMALLWOOD JEWEL.  
Jefferson County, K. March 20.—7\*

**State of Kentucky,**  
JESSEMAN CIRCUIT, SCT.  
Against  
The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased, the Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased, and others, Defendants.  
THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and the Defendants the unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively, agreeably to law. A copy. Attest,  
DAN. B. PRICE, c. c. c.  
Feb. 14, 1818—8t

**Robert Wickliffe & Richard Hawes Jr.**  
HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.  
The latter will confine his practice exclusively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessarily called away by the pressing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq.  
Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old stand on Market Street.  
ROBERT WICKLIFFE.  
Feb. 7.—13t RICH'D. HAWES, Jr.  
Russellville, Feb. 5.—Feb. 21.—26ts

**To Banking Institutions.**  
THE Subscribers having made considerable improvement in the various branches of their Bank Note Engraving and Printing Establishment, particularly in their standard or end ornaments, which are intended to prevent counterfeits, embrace this method of respectfully informing gentlemen connected with banking companies, that they are now enabled to execute any orders with which they may be entrusted, with promptitude and accuracy. The subscribers certificates are respectfully submitted for the consideration of those who have not had an opportunity of examining notes engraved by the undersigned:  
PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24, 1818.  
Mr. H. S. Tanner, having exhibited and explained to us the utility of his inventions for preventing the counterfeiting of Bank Bills, now used by Messrs. Tanner, Kearney & Tiebout, on the notes engraved by them, and having carefully examined the specimens submitted to us for that purpose, we do hereby declare that they appear to us to be accurately calculated to produce the effect intended.  
Signed—W. JONES, Presdt. Bank U. S.  
JOSEPH, Cashier Bank U. S.  
JAMES HORTON, Asst. Cashier Bk. U. S.  
J. TAGART, Presdt. Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank.  
HENRY KURT, Cash. Farm. & Mechanic's Bank.  
H. DRINKER, Cash. of the Bk. N. A.  
THOS. PARKER, Presdt. Mech. Bank.  
G. SYMPSON, Cash. S. Girard's Bank.  
J. NORRIS, Presdt. Bank Penn.  
D. LENOX, Presdt. Phil. Bank.  
PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 22, 1816.  
The undersigned, Artists, &c. of the City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that having carefully examined Mr. H. S. Tanner's invention of a standard for preventing the counterfeiting of Bank Bills, are fully impressed with the belief, that the said standard or end pieces used by Messrs. Tanner, Kearney & Tiebout, are from their difficulty of imitation and elegance of execution, calculated in a pre-eminent degree, to check the alarming progress of counterfeiting.  
JOHN WALLACE, engraver.  
JOHN HOYT, do.  
THOS. BIRCH, painter.  
J. H. SEYDOEN, engraver.  
ALEX. LAWSON, do.  
WM. H. JONES, do.  
WM. ALLEN, do.  
Bank Notes having the above ornament incorporated with the engraving have been in circulation nearly three years, during which time no attempt within the knowledge of the inventor, has been made to counterfeit them. Letters addressed to the subscribers, will meet prompt attention.  
TANNER, KEARNEY & TIEBOUT, Engravers, &c. No. 10, Library st. Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1818.  
The Editors of the Reporter, Frankfort Argus, Louisville Courier, Russellville Messenger, Nashville Whig, and Knoxville Gazette, will please to insert the above advertisement six times, and send their bills to the subscribers for payment.  
T. K. & F.  
March 20, 1818.—6t

**COPARTNERSHIP.**  
JOSEPH BOSWELL.  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the house on Chesapeake, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Concern will be  
**Joseph & George Boswell.**  
They have on hand and are now opening, a large and very general assortment of  
DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE,  
HARD WARE, AND  
GLASS WARE, GROCERIES,  
Of every description, among which are  
**New-Orleans Sugar,**  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,  
Which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail as low as any in market.  
ALSO—  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, ANVILS, VICES, PATENT SHOT, PIG LEAD, FISH, &c. which articles they will sell on as good terms as any in the state.  
They will give the highest price in Cash for SALT PETRE, at their Store.  
7—13t Feb. 14, 1818.

**WALTER FORTUNE,**  
Black and White-smith, and Saddletree Manufacturer,  
(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.)  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.  
He also carries on HORSE SHOEING.  
He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—HOES and HINGES of every description, which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper. Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.  
PRICES.  
Ladies' Saddle Trees, - - \$27 per doz  
Men's Fallback do. - - 27 do.  
Men's Best do. - - 19 do.  
Men's Common do. - - 17 1/2 do.  
Ladies' Best do. - - 27 do.  
Wood Axes (warranted) - - 22 do.  
Mattocks do. - - 22 do.  
Plough Irons (steelled) - - 22 cts. per lb.  
Four apprentices are wanting to above business.  
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817.—Jan. 31.—136.

**Valuable Landed Property FOR SALE.**  
ANY person wishing an eligible situation in a Logan county, Kentucky, may be accommodated by the Subscriber, who has from FOUR to SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clarksville, and forty two from Nashville; and within three miles of two never failing Mills on Red river; there is on this tract an abundance and variety of timber, more than sufficient for its support, and of the first quality for Timothy meadow, and a sheet of barrens that would delight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There is a creek running through the land, on which a saw and grist Mill were worked for many years, for about six months in the year; these works may be again erected, with the addition of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenty one acres of cleared land on the premises in good heart, and a never failing spring of limestone water. To prevent needless and perplexing applications, the public are hereby informed that my price is \$12 per acre, one half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12 months, an indisputable title warranted.  
ROBT. BAYLOR.  
Russellville, Feb. 5.—Feb. 21.—26ts